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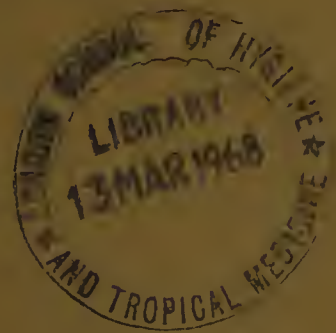
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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT

1962



POTTERS BAR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(M. I. OUTRAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

for the Year 1962

together with

THE REPORT

of the

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(J. H. Rooley, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

31st August, 1963

To the Chairman and Members of the
Potters Bar Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year 1962 which has been compiled in accordance with Circular 1/63 of the Ministry of Health.

The vital statistics on pages 5 & 6 show that there has been a considerable increase in the death rate - from 9.9 to 11.5 (adjusted) although the present rate is still below that for Middlesex and the country as a whole. The actual number of deaths increased from 166 to 198 and the main groups where increases were substantial are heart diseases and cancer (all forms). In my report last year I referred to the number of deaths from bronchitis which in 1961 was the highest ever recorded. It will be seen that in 1962 there was a further increase with a total of 14 deaths. There was little change in the birth rate and the infantile mortality rate remained unchanged at 10.2. This is a very favourable figure and this rate is often regarded as an indication of the general state of public health in a district.

From the point of view of infectious diseases, 1962 was a very good year and none other than scarlet fever (4), whooping cough (2), measles (36) and tuberculosis (3), was reported. The position in connection with tuberculosis showed a considerable improvement - only three new cases being added to the register compared with 10 in 1961, and the number of cases on the register at the end of the year was the lowest since 1941 when, of course, the population was less than 15,000. This is a very satisfactory position and it is particularly pleasing to note the complete absence of food poisoning and poliomyelitis.

Last year I referred to the connection between atmospheric pollution and the incidence of bronchitis and during the year the Chest & Heart Association issued an excellent report on this subject. Arising from the Council's study of this report, further consideration was given to the provisions of the Clean Air Act and it was decided, wisely in my opinion, to commence a programme of smoke control. At the time of writing this report an order covering the first area is being prepared and the Ministry has approved in principle the suggested programme for the whole district over the next 15 or 16 years.

In September the Council were asked to support a proposal by Finchley Borough Council that the Lee Valley Water Company be asked to institute the fluoridation of the water supplied to this area and, although the Government later unreservedly supported this measure, it is a matter on which there has been very heated controversy. Probably the greatest opposition arises on ethical grounds but I think the fluoridation of water can be likened to chlorination in that this process inhibits bacteria and prevents disease, while fluoridation has been shown to reduce dental disease. It must be accepted that all measures of control introduce certain limitations on personal freedom and I think the Government is right in supporting fluoridation and in recommending local authorities to support its introduction.

In conclusion I have, as always, to express my appreciation of the cheerful and willing help from all members of my staff, and especial thanks are due to Mr. Rooley and Mr. Rixson for their efficient dealing with all matters in the department.

I am,

Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

M.I. OUTRAM

Medical Officer of Health.

Section A
STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS
OF THE AREA

Area	6,129 acres
Population (mid 1962 - Registrar General's Estimate)	23,530
Number of inhabited houses (1st Decenber, 1962)	7,559
Rateable Value (31st March, 1962)	£422,417
Product of a penny rate (31st March, 1962) ..	£1,709.0.11

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

Live Births	392
Live birth-rate (unadjusted) per 1,000 population ..	16.7
Live birth-rate (adjusted) per 1,000 population ..	14.9
Live birth-rate per 1,000 population for England and Wales	18.0
Live birth-rate per 1,000 population for Middlesex (adjusted)	17.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4.8
Still-births	5
Still-birth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births	12.8
Total live and still-births	397

Infant Mortality

Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	4
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total	10.2
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 births for England and Wales	21.4
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births for Middlesex	19.0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - legitimate	10.7
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - illegitimate	NIL
Neo-Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)	5.1
Neo-Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births for England and Wales	15.1
Neo-Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births for Middlesex	14.1
Early Neo-Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births (first week)	5.1
Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	17.6

Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	NIL
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	NIL
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births for England and Wales	0.35
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births for Middlesex	0.28

Deaths

Death-rate (unadjusted) per 1,000 population	8.4
Death-rate (adjusted) per 1,000 population	11.5
Death-rate per 1,000 population for England and Wales	11.9
Death-rate per 1,000 population for Middlesex (adjusted)	11.8

BIRTHS

1962	Live Births			Still Births		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	170	203	373	2	3	5
Illegitimate	10	9	19	-	-	-
TOTALS	180	212	392	2	3	5

<u>DEATHS - Causes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis - Respiratory System	1	0	1
Tuberculosis - other forms	0	0	0
Syphilitic Diseases	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	0	0	0
Cancer - all forms and other malignant neoplasms	25	21	46
Leukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes	0	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	7	12	19
Heart Diseases	33	37	70
Other Circulatory disease	2	4	6
Influenza	0	0	0
Pneumonia	4	3	7
Bronchitis	9	5	14
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	1	1	2
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	0	0	0
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	0	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	0	0	0
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	0	1
Congenital Malformations	0	2	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	1	4
Other Accidents	3	2	5
Suicide	1	1	2
Other causes	5	10	15
Totals	<u>96</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>198</u>

Note. No deaths occurred from Acute Poliomyelitis, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Meningococcal Infections, Pregnancy, Child-birth or Abortion.

The following tables show details of statistics for the years since 1941.

1. POPULATION, RATEABLE VALUE, etc.

Year	Number of Inhabited Houses	Rateable Value at 31st March	Population (mid-year)
		£	
1921 (Census)	-	-	3135
1931 (Census)	-	-	5720
1941	4429	150,369	14850
1942	4429	153,210	14660
1943	4431	152,572	14290
1944	4432	152,896	14190
1945	4432	153,286	14270
1946	4554	152,792	15350
1947	4724	157,834	16120
1948	4837	162,743	16340
1949	5006	163,376	16540
1950	5028	168,364	16660
1951	5074	169,444	16800 (Estimate) 17163 (Census)
1952	5149	171,671	16970
1953	5247	174,831	17210
1954	5286	180,300	17620
1955	5485	187,121	17790
1956	5700	193,264	18910
1957	6400	332,572	20370
1958	6970	346,170	22000
1959	7219	366,460	22750
1960	7300	389,254	23140
1961	7500	405,349	23080 (Estimate) 23360 (Census)
1962	7559	422,417	23530

2. DEATH RATE, BIRTH RATE, etc. (Unadjusted)

Year	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1941	+	+	+
1942	9.9	17.1	23.9
1943	9.7	17.4	16.1
1944	8.9	20.6	30.8
1945	10.4	15.4	36.4
1946	8.7	18.4	14.1
1947	8.9	19.0	32.6
1948	7.8	17.7	6.9
1949	7.8	15.3	15.9
1950	8.4	15.2	19.8
1951	9.8	14.6	24.5
1952	8.9	13.8	21.3
1953	8.3	14.2	16.4
1954	7.4	14.0	12.1
1955	8.0	13.6	8.3
1956	9.2	15.7	27.0
1957	8.5	15.5	15.8
1958	7.7	18.1	10.1
1959	8.8	16.0	19.3
1960	8.1	17.1	20.2
1961	7.2	17.0	10.2
1962	8.4	16.7	10.2

+ Figures not available.

Section B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA

The Council's Public Health & Housing Committee deals with all matters relating to Public Health including Slum Clearance, Improvement Grants, etc.. Certain other functions of the department, however, are specifically referred to other Committees, e.g. work covered by the Shops Act and Petroleum Acts is dealt with by the General Purposes Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health (part-time):

M.I. OUTRAM, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector & Housing Manager:
Inspector under the Petroleum Acts & Shops Act:

* J.H. ROOLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector:

* R.W. RIXSON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

L.A. DEAMER, M.R.S.H.

Rodent Operator:

J.D. SMITH

* In addition to the basic qualification these officers hold the under-mentioned diplomas of the Royal Society of Health:-

(a) Diploma for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods

(b) Diploma in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The laboratory work of the Council was carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, N.W.9. This laboratory is directed by

the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health.

The specimens submitted by the Public Health Department were:-

Ice-Cream Samples	81
Samples of school meals	18
Stools	9

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Ambulance Service is operated by the Middlesex County Council and vehicles are kept at various stations throughout the County. At the present time no vehicles operate from the Fire and Ambulance Station, Mutton Lane.

NURSING IN THE HOME

There is a domiciliary service of midwifery and general nursing in operation in the district provided by the Area Health Committee.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

There are two clinics - one at The Elms, High Street, Potters Bar, and one at the Welfare Centre, Mutton Lane. Both these centres are under the control of the Area Health Committee, and give facilities for ante-natal, maternity and child welfare and dental services.

HOSPITALS

There are two hospitals within the district - Potters Bar and District Hospital, Mutton Lane, and the Clare Hall Hospital at South Mimms. They are controlled by the Barnet Group Hospital Management Committee.

Cases of infectious disease which require removal to hospital are normally sent to Coppett's Wood Hospital.

The Chest Clinic for the Potters Bar area is held at Clare Hall.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The district is supplied by the Lee Valley Water Company and all houses have a mains supply. During the year 377 samples representative of supply were taken for bacteriological examination, and 10 samples for chemical analysis.

All the bacteriological samples were found to be free from Type I B. Coli in 100 m.l.

The water supply is not plumbo-solvent.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

On the sewerage system and sewage disposal the Engineer and Surveyor reports as follows:-

"The maintenance and repair work on soil sewers followed the normal pattern.

During the year a contract was completed for the rebuilding of certain deep and defective manholes.

Following the very severe storm in July, certain works were carried out to both the soil and surface water systems in the Golf Course and Cranborne Road areas, which should materially assist in preventing a recurrence of the flooding which did occur for a short period. Nevertheless, the problem of infiltration of surface water into the soil sewers continues although every effort is made to rectify defects found during normal inspections. These improvements, coupled with routine inspections and maintenance have ensured that the soil and surface water systems have presented the minimum of problems during the past year."

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Engineer and Surveyor of the Council reports:-

"The Contractors, Messrs. D.Heath & Sons Limited have continued to give a high standard of service and co-operation in both refuse collection and disposal.

Refuse disposal has continued under the facilities available at Messrs. Inns & Company's tip at Smallford.

During the year the Council reviewed it's Refuse Collection service and made recommendations which would come into effect on the 1st April the following year."

SWIMMING POOL

The only swimming pool in the district is attached to restaurant premises at South Mimms, and is privately owned.

The pool has not been in use for several years and, in September, 1956, the entire premises were vacated and closed down.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

In accordance with Section 153(1) of the Factories Act, 1961, particulars of factories and action taken under the Act have been forwarded to the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Extracts from the report are:-

(a) Inspections

64 inspections were made in respect of the 77 factories and 7 other premises subject to the provisions of the Act. In 1 factory contravention of the provisions of the Factories Act was observed and there were 3 premises in which defects were remedied.

Below is a summary of improvements effected:-

	<u>No. of Premises</u>
Sanitary conveniences provided/cleansed (Section 7)	2
Ventilated lobbies to sanitary conveniences provided	1

(b) Outworkers

Employers' lists submitted showed that there were 34 premises where homework was carried on. 42 inspections and other visits were made.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - Section 47

During 1962 no action was necessary under the provisions of this Section.

Section D - Housing

(See page 20 of the Senior Public Health Inspector's Report).

Section E - Inspection and Supervision of Food

(See page 24 of the Senior Public Health Inspector's Report).

Section F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

The notifiable diseases other than tuberculosis during the year, 1962, were:-

Disease	Cases Notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Whooping Cough	2	-	-
Measles	36	-	-
Scarlet Fever	4	-	-
TOTALS	42	-	-

The following figures show notifications of certain infectious diseases since 1941:-

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Acute Poliomyelitis	Measles	Whooping Cough
1941	23	4	0	271	137
1942	53	4	3	194	132
1943	35	0	0	280	51
1944	10	0	0	23	76
1945	14	0	0	287	22
1946	36	1	8	104	44
1947	11	0	3	51	58
1948	17	0	1	108	57
1949	11	0	1	278	43
1950	44	0	8	306	144
1951	15	0	3	179	67
1952	17	0	1	164	21
1953	22	0	1	381	142
1954	23	0	0	8	35
1955	4	0	1	537	9
1956	2	0	1	30	25
1957	6	0	0	301	16
1958	11	0	1	20	6
1959	5	0	1	698	9
1960	1	0	1	16	77
1961	0	0	2	440	3
1962	4	0	0	36	2

IMMUNISATION

This service is carried out by the Area Medical Officer and he has kindly supplied the following figures and information relating to Potters Bar children.

	Diphtheria	Tetanus	Whooping Cough
Number of children who completed full course of primary immunisation *	393	1513	341
Number of children who received reinforcing injections	762	270	163

* Most of the very young children were protected against all three diseases at the same time using 'triple' antigen. In fact, 340 children were protected in this way during 1962.

The figure for primary tetanus immunisations show a considerable increase over the figure for 1961. This increase is due to the completion of a special scheme under which children attending Junior & Infants' Schools in Potters Bar were offered tetanus immunisation. This scheme was introduced because most children now attending school were not immunised against tetanus when they were immunised, as babies, against diphtheria. It is only in comparatively recent years that babies have as a general rule been immunised with 'triple' vaccine which includes tetanus toxoid. As a result of this scheme 1,122 school children were protected against tetanus. This figure includes a small number of children who had not previously been immunised against diphtheria. These children were immunised against both diphtheria and tetanus at the same time using a combined antigen.

During a recent survey of children in the Area who were born in 1960, it was found that in Potters Bar 95.3% had been immunised against diphtheria and 84.9% had been vaccinated against smallpox before reaching their second birthday.

ANALYSIS UNDER AGE GROUPS OF INFECTIOUS

DISEASES - 1962

Diseases	0-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	Over 65	Total 1962	Total 1961
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	2	2	-	-	-	4	-
Whooping Cough	1	1	-	-	-	2	3
Measles	17	17	2	-	-	36	440
Pneumonia							
Acute Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Acute Influenzal	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Acute Poliomyelitis							
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
TOTALS	20	20	2	-	-	42	457

TUBERCULOSIS - 1962

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals 1962	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals 1961	4	6	-	-	-	-	1	-

The numbers of persons on the tuberculosis register at the commencement and end of the year are shown in the following table, as the foregoing gives no indication of inward and outward transfers, or of persons cured.

1962	Pulmonary			Non- Pulmonary			Total
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Total on register at commencement of year	62	47	109	1	4	5	114
Total on register at end of year	54	34	88	1	2	3	91

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

In the following pages are set out details of the work of the Public Health and Housing Department carried out during 1962.

The information given in certain sections is brief and does not necessarily indicate the amount of time devoted by officers of the department in dealing with a particular subject. Most matters received adequate attention although towards the end of the year, when the survey in connection with the improvement of property and the Smoke Control Programme was commenced, the time which could be devoted to routine matters was probably less than desirable.

For some years the work in connection with Improvement Grants has not been heavy and only 5 or 6 schemes per year have been carried out. In August, however, the Minister requested local authorities to carry out a survey of their district in order to identify those properties which were suitable for improvement and to take various steps to encourage and assist owners in making application for grants. This survey was commenced and eventually involved the inspection of about 244 houses and by the end of the year it was evident that these steps were creating a certain amount of added interest in the scheme. It is not expected, however, that the number of applications which will be received will be unduly heavy.

The number of inspections and visits made by officers of the department during the year were in general considerably more than in previous years. As mentioned in the Rodent Control section, however, visits in this connection were rather less than in previous years.

I share the Medical Officer of Health's satisfaction with the Council's decision to inaugurate a programme of Smoke Control throughout the district. Admittedly the period over which the programme is to be carried out is long - 15 or 16 years but I think it would be unrealistic to attempt to reduce this period substantially bearing in mind the staff available. In fact, it is already apparent that, because of the work connected with Smoke Control and the additional attention which is being devoted to improvement grants, some of the non-spectacular but nevertheless essential routine work will have to be curtailed.

As will be seen from the table on Page 20, work under the Council's Slum Clearance Programme has slowed down considerably. As the end of the programme comes in sight this is to be expected, as those properties which present unusual difficulties tend to be left until the end of the programme. Bearing in mind, however, that two groups of properties involving 18 houses are at present the subject of negotiation to enable the Council to purchase, it can be said that the number of properties remaining to be dealt with is extremely small.

In September a temporary block of new offices was completed at Wyllyotts Manor for the use of this department and conditions in the new offices show a considerable improvement over those which previously existed in the cramped quarters in the old part of Wyllyotts Manor. The staff are very much more comfortable and are appreciative of the brighter surroundings.

Finally I have pleasure in once more recording that all members of the department have carried out their duties efficiently and conscientiously and have co-operated well together.

Your obedient servant,

J.H. ROOLEY,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

Work in connection with the Council's slum clearance programme proceeded during 1962 but on a very small scale. Two dwellings were inspected and found unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair at a reasonable cost. During the year four more houses were demolished and 1 was closed. 9 families with a total of 23 persons were re-housed by the Council from unfit property.

The table below shows the progress made with slum clearance since the programme started in 1955:-

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Totals
Houses represented to Council - Formally or Informally	16	17	14*	8	8	8	7	2	80
Unfit Houses actually demolished or closed									
(a) After Formal or Informal action	12	15	6	10	10	6	11	5	75
(b) Voluntarily by Owners	2	1	3	6	2	-	4	-	18

* One dwelling house represented as unfit and incapable of repair at a reasonable cost was subsequently the subject of appeal, and by agreement with the owner, the house was eventually made fit.

Although very little progress was made with the Council's slum clearance programme during 1962 informal negotiations were commenced for the purchase, by the Council, of a small terrace of 7 houses which are included in the Council's slum clearance programme.

Repair

In addition to procedure under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, 25 primary inspections under the Public Health Act, 1936, or Housing Act, 1957, were carried out mainly as a result

of complaints received. These figures do not include those houses dealt with for choked drainage only and which numbered 31, being the houses affected by 14 blockages.

During the year the defects at 24 houses were remedied after informal action and at 4 properties the defects were remedied as a result of action initiated by tenants of privately owned properties under the Rent Act, 1957.

A summary of repairs carried out at dwelling houses is shown below:-

<u>Drainage</u>	<u>Number of Houses</u>
Drains relaid, repaired or improved	6
Drains unstopped (14 blockages)	31
Eavesgutters and downpipes repaired, renewed or unstopped	11
Soil and waste pipes repaired/renewed	5
 <u>Water Supply</u>	
Water supply re-instated	1
Draw-off taps connected direct to rising main ..	1
 <u>Sanitary Conveniences</u>	
Flushing cisterns and/or flushpipes repaired or renewed	1
Water-closets renewed/repared	1
 <u>Miscellaneous Repairs</u>	
Staircases renewed/repared	2
Roofs repaired or renewed	5
Underfloor ventilation provided or improved	5
Windows repaired or renewed	9
Floors repaired or renewed	7
Walls and ceilings repaired or renewed	12
Dustbins provided	2
Ventilated food cupboard provided	7
Yard surface repaired	2
Sinks renewed/repared	3
Wash basins renewed/repared	1
Kitchen range renewed/repared	2
Doors renewed/repared	5
Ventilation of rooms improved	1

Improvement Grants

A number of enquiries regarding Improvement Grants were received but only five owners proceeded with formal applications - one for a Discretionary Grant and 4 for Standard Grants. These were all approved. Details are given below:-

Discretionary Grants

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Nature of Improvements</u>	<u>Cost & Amount of Grant</u>
15, Cotton Road	Provision of a bathroom incorporating bath, wash basin and water closet, domestic hot water supply and new drainage work.	£395.0.0d. (£197.10.0d.)

Standard Grants

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Nature of Improvements</u>	<u>Amount of Grant</u>
103, Church Road	Provision of a bath, wash hand basin and water closet, domestic hot water supply and a ventilated food store.	£155.0.0d.
24, Quakers Lane	Provision of a domestic hot water supply, wash basin and a ventilated food store.	£90.0.0d.
20, Whaley Road	Provision of a bath, wash basin and water closet, and domestic hot water supply.	£145.0.0d.
99, Church Road	Provision of bath, lavatory basin and water closet, ventilated food store and extension of domestic hot water supply to serve the bath and lavatory basin.	£155.0.0d. less cost of hot water to sink.

The works of improvement and repair at 26, Blanche Lane, 190, Mutton Lane and 10, Auckland Road were completed during the year.

As suggested by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in Circular 42/62, a survey of those houses considered suitable for improvement with the aid of standard or discretionary grants was commenced towards the end of this year.

Also in the year under review the Council gave consideration to the question of improving their pre-war houses and a scheme

for 88 parlour type houses in Cranborne Road was approved. These improvements will include the provision of an internal water-closet, replacement of existing partial hot water systems by independent solid fuel boilers, replacement of existing baths and sinks, the provision of lavatory basins, conversion of an external water-closet into a fuel store, and the provision of a larder.

Certificates of Disrepair

The number of enquiries concerning Rent Control and procedure under the Rent Act, 1957, continued to decline. No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received, but 3 certificates (Form P) were issued as to the remedying of certain defects which landlords had undertaken to remedy.

Housing Management

Only 16 new properties were completed during 1962 - the final stage of the redevelopment of the Gregory Avenue Prefab. estate. Proposals were approved however for the erection of single bedroom flats and bungalows on several sites in the district.

During the year a total of 85 lettings were made and of these 46 were to applicants from the waiting list. Thirty-nine transfers were effected and 8 families were housed from properties to be demolished under the Council's Slum Clearance programme.

Work was commenced on the improvement and rewiring of electrical installations at pre-war houses and 100 were completed by the end of the year. Arrangements were made for a further 150 to be done in 1963.

Plans for the improvement of the Cranborne Road houses were also completed but this work is not expected to begin until 1963.

An old cottage adjoining three owned by the Council in Blackhorse Lane was acquired by negotiation with the owner. This will enable the site to be more economically developed when the properties are demolished. Negotiations were also commenced with other owners to purchase properties which form part of the Council's Slum Clearance Programme. When acquired these sites, too, will be redeveloped.

Towards the end of the year a survey of all Council houses was carried out in order to ascertain the extent of under-

occupation. The results were revealing - for example, amongst the three bedroomed houses, 14 were occupied by a single person only, 79 by 2 persons and 3 by 3 persons. It is hoped that many of these tenants, particularly the elderly, can be persuaded to move to smaller accommodation, for example, the single bedroom flats and bungalows which are to be erected.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Routine work in connection with the inspection of food establishments and vehicles and in the general supervision of the food supplies continued during the year.

395 inspections and other visits were made to the various food premises, vehicles, etc., in which food was prepared, stored or sold. 27 informal notices under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, were served during 1962, and 26 informal notices were complied with during the year.

The tables that follow show at the 31st December, 1962, the principal food trades in the district, and the number registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Catering Establishments:-

(a) Restaurants, Cafes, etc.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	} 44
(b) School Meals Centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
(c) Works Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
(d) Hospital and Institution Kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	
Milk Distributing Depots	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Bakers and Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
Sweet Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	

Ice-cream:-

Manufacturers and Vendors (Registered)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vendors only (Registered)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43

Number of food premises, by type, registered under

Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Storage, sale or manufacture of ice-cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Manufacture of sausages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Boiling of hams	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Cooking of poultry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Frying of fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
								<u>68</u>

Below is a classification of the visits paid to food establishments and vehicles:-

	<u>Type of premises</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Cafes, licensed premises, etc.,	151
Bakehouses	8
Butchers' shops	48
Ice-cream manufacturers	8
Milk Depots	2
Other food premises	170
Milk and other food delivery vehicles, hawkers, etc.,		<u>8</u>
		<u>395</u>

A record of improvements effected at the various food establishments as a result of these visits is shown below:-

<u>Food Hyg.</u>		<u>No. of</u>
<u>Reg.</u>		<u>Premises</u>
6	Cleansing of articles and equipment carried out	1
6	Articles and equipment repaired, renewed or improved	4
6	Risk of contamination to articles and/or equipment removed	4
14	Ventilated lobbies to sanitary conveniences provided	1
14	"Wash hands" notices affixed near sanitary conveniences	3
16	Hot water supplies provided in connection with wash basins	1
17	First aid materials provided	2
18	Accommodation for clothing provided	1
23	Windows repaired/renewed	1
23	Floors repaired or renewed	6
23	Walls and ceilings renewed or repaired	4
23	Food rooms cleansed	16
19	Hot water supplies provided in connection with sinks	2
21	Ventilation of food rooms improved	1
25	Refrigerators provided	1
26	Names and addresses inscribed on food vehicles	1

<u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>
Dustbins provided	1
Drainage provided, repaired or renewed	2
Other improvements	7

Ice-Cream Regulations

Recording thermometers in ice cream manufacture repaired	1
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Certificates of Exemption

No Certificates of Exemption under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, were issued during the year.

Ice-Cream

At the end of the year there was one premises in which ice-cream was manufactured on a small scale; the "heat treated" process was employed.

One new application for registration under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the storage and sale of ice-cream was received and approved, and at the end of the year there were 44 premises registered.

During 1962, 81 samples of ice-cream were obtained and submitted to the Central Public Health Laboratory for testing, and I give below a summary of the results:-

All Manufacturers:

Satisfactory	{	Grade 1 .. .	76 or 94%	} 99%
		Grade 2 .. .	4 or 5%	
Unsatisfactory	{	Grade 3 .. .	1 or 1%	} 1%
		Grade 4 .. .	<u>0</u> or NIL	
			<u>81</u>	

Local Manufacturer only:

Satisfactory	{	Grade 1 .. .	4 or 80%	} 80%
		Grade 2 .. .	0 or NIL	
Unsatisfactory	{	Grade 3 .. .	1 or 20%	} 20%
		Grade 4 .. .	0 or NIL	

Comparative figures for last 5 years

<u>All Manufacturers:</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
Satisfactory (Grades 1 & 2)	99%	97%	97.5%	99%	99%
Unsatisfactory (Grades 3 & 4)	1%	3%	2.5%	1%	1%
 <u>Local Manufacturer only:</u>					
Satisfactory (Grades 1 & 2)	96%	95%	100%	86%	80%
Unsatisfactory (Grades 3 & 4)	4%	5%	NIL	14%	20%
 Total Samples Taken	 97	 99	 86	 80	 81

NOTES

Only one local tradesman manufactured ice-cream during 1962, and this was on a very small scale. Five samples were taken from this source, 1 of which was found to be unsatisfactory (Grade 3). The effect of this one Grade 3 sample in a total of five is to exaggerate the significance of the percentage results of locally manufactured ice-cream. An investigation into this sample was made and although no definite reason could be found a technical error by an employee may have been responsible. A subsequent sample proved satisfactory.

A good deal of attention was given to the itinerant ice-cream salesman operating in the district and during the summer months in particular several vans were found and inspected. Three of them contravened the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, and verbal notices were served. Subsequent checks were made, where possible, but in some cases the van and driver identified on the first occasion were not seen again in the district. This can make enforcement of the Regulations rather difficult.

Food Poisoning

No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

Inspection of Food

The table following shows the food which was examined and found unfit for human consumption and subsequently surrendered and destroyed:-

	lbs.	ozs.
Wet Fish	56	-
Home Killed Pork	20	4
Frozen Ox Kidneys	6	8
Tinned Fruit	147	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Meat	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Vegetables	36	3
Tinned Fish		13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned Marmalade	5	13
Tinned Rice	4	4
Tinned Cream		6
Total	<u>2cwts. 2qtrs. 1 lb. 5$\frac{1}{2}$ozs.</u>	

All condemned food is disposed of either by burning in the furnace of Clare Hall Hospital, or rendered unusable and disposed of at the Refuse Tip at Cole Green, Hatfield.

Slaughterhouses

There are no public or private slaughterhouses in the district.

Food and Drugs Act (Adulteration etc.,)

These duties are carried out by the Public Control Department of the Middlesex County Council, and Mr. O'Keefe, Chief Officer of that department, has kindly supplied the following information which shows the work carried out in Potters Bar during 1962:-

(a) Sampling

Articles	Total Samples Taken	Unsatisfactory Samples
Milk (various)	26	-
Butter	8	-
Cakes and Biscuits	6	-
Cheese	4	-
Cream	5	-
Drugs	15	-
Fruit (all kinds)	8	3
Fish and Fish Products	9	1
Ice Cream	5	-
Margarine	6	-
Meat and Meat Products	23	-
Sausages	6	-
Soft Drinks and Fruit Juices	3	-
Vinegar	6	-
Miscellaneous	12	2
Total	142	6

Notes:

Fruit Two samples of plums described as "Victorias" were purchased from a greengrocer's shop in your district. Both of the samples were of Belle of Louvain plums. The sales were effected by an assistant in the greengrocer's shop who it appeared had genuinely thought the plums to be Victorias. Subsequent enquiries showed that the assistant had only commenced work at that greengrocer's shop on the morning on which the purchases were made. In all the circumstances a caution was sent to the greengrocer.

A resident in your area purchased from a grocer's shop a tin of blackberries. When she opened the blackberries later at her home she found in the dish into which she emptied the contents of the tin a nail. The tin of blackberries was imported produce and since there was no way in which either the importer or the retailer could have known of the presence of the nail it was not considered that prosecution was justified. The importers were sent a letter of caution.

Fish Another resident of your district complained of some frozen fish fingers which she had purchased that they contained a dead fly. The product was imported from Newfoundland where it was frozen and packed. The importers are a large firm specialising in frozen foods, who were well aware of the hazard of flies in fish processing factories, and who had taken all reasonable steps to prevent this sort of occurrence. The record of the importers was found to be excellent in this respect and having taken these matters into consideration the County Council instructed that the importers be sent a letter of caution.

Miscellaneous Samples A manufacturer of cakes and fruit pies was sent a letter of caution in respect of a fruit pie manufactured by them of which it was complained that it contained a piece of metal. Every effort is made by the bakers to prevent this sort of occurrence, in this particular instance the origin of the metal could not be determined. It was not of a type used in the bakery.

It was claimed for a tin of oysters which were procured as a sample that they were rich in natural iodine. Public Analyst reported that he was unable to detect the presence of iodine. The importers agreed to delete the claim to iodine on the label and the matter was dealt with by caution.

New Legislation In 1962 new regulations were introduced dealing with emulsifiers and stabilizers in food, and with preservatives in food. In addition there has been an amended food

standard relating to table jellies. The effect of the regulations dealing with emulsifiers and stabilizers and with preservatives is to define and limit the additives which are permitted, and (in the case of preservatives), to extend the range of foods and the types of preservatives which are allowed but nevertheless closely limiting the quantities of such preservatives. No infringement arising from the new regulations has been reported during the year.

(b) The Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1953

Inspections are carried out under the above Acts to ensure that the requirements of the various Marking Orders relating to the indication of the origin of imported foodstuffs are applied. Inspections were made at 44 premises, and 26 stacks and displays of meat, 41 of apples, 20 of tomatoes, 309 of poultry, and 3 of other miscellaneous foods were examined for compliance with the Orders. Minor infringements have been dealt with by verbal warnings. One more serious infringement resulted in the prosecution of a butcher. For failing to mark two trays of imported steak and two trays of imported offal with the country of origin the butcher was fined £6 and was ordered to pay £1. 1. Od. towards the costs. It is an offence under the 1887 Act for a person to apply a false trade description to goods. For falsely labelling as "English" a tray of steak and a piece of rump of beef both from Uruguay, the butcher was fined £15 on each of two summonses.

(c) Safe Milk

Eleven samples of pasteurised or sterilised milk were procured from retailers in Potters Bar and tested to ascertain whether or not pasteurisation or sterilisation had been correctly performed. Five inspections of premises were made to ensure that they conformed to the requirements of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960. No infringements were disclosed as a result of the samples and inspections.

A resident in your district complained that two bottles of milk delivered to her by her dairyman contained dirt. The bottles and their contents were submitted to the Public Analyst who reported of one that the inside wall of the bottle contained comparatively small stains of what was thought to be a blue plastic emulsion paint. No foreign matter was found in the milk. The other bottle was found to have adhering to it a small fragment of foreign matter consisting of charred and partially carbonized organic matter. Again no foreign matter was found in the milk. The attention of the dairyman was drawn to the report of the Public Analyst.

(d) The Labelling of Food Order, 1953

This Order requires prepacked food to be marked with the name and address of the packer or labeller, or to bear a registered trade mark; to be marked with its common or usual name or its appropriate designation; and to bear a statement of ingredients if the food consists of more than one ingredient. It also controls the manner in which the presence of vitamins and minerals is disclosed. A total of 28 premises were visited in connection with the Order and 299 articles of food have been examined.

(e) Labelling & Advertising Infringements

A considerable amount of work was done in the year which, while it did not arise from samples and inspections in the district of Potters Bar nevertheless has the effect of protecting the residents of your county district. The matters mentioned below were of nationally retailed articles of food, which are widely distributed throughout the County. Several manufacturers and importers were reminded of the obligation to put on the labels of foods the name and address of the packer or labeller. Similar action was taken in respect of pickles, canned peas and mixed vegetables which did not bear a statement of ingredients. One manufacturer of ice cream was found to be putting all the statutory declarations on the base of the carton. He was reminded that these declarations are required to be both conspicuous and prominent.

Two advertisements for honey did not disclose that the honeys offered were of foreign origin. The Merchandise Marks Act requires this, and letters were sent to the advertisers reminding them of their obligations to declare the origin in advertisements. Some prepacked lamb chops found to be generally on sale were of imported origin. The declaration in such a case is required to be in half inch letters; the lettering used was so small as to be quite inconspicuous, and the packers were required to comply with the prescribed conditions.

Matters dealt with under the Food and Drugs Act by correspondence included a sample of cream cheese containing less milk fat than was considered sufficient to justify the title. Five examples of cake-mixes, which were not complete mixes in that other additions, such as egg or milk were necessary before the mix could be used, were found. The manufacturers were required prominently to show what additions were necessary.

The manufacturers of four brands of milk pudding which were described on the label as "creamed rice" were challenged on the

ground that the product was in fact a rice milk pudding and not creamed rice. Correction to the labels was secured.

The manufacturer of a lemon juice was challenged that a claim on the label for slimming properties for the juice was not justified, and he amended his labels to delete the claim.

A sample of cream was procured which was labelled "thick cream". The fat content of this cream was less than the standard prescribed for thick cream and the product was re-labelled "sterilized cream".

A manufacturer of a canned meat product claimed on the label that it was "full of lean red meat". In fact, the meat content was no more than is normal for this class of product, and the manufacturer was therefore challenged as to the accuracy of the claim. It was withdrawn.

It was claimed for a sample of chopped pork that it contained "more meat". In fact the percentage of meat was no greater than that of comparable products and the manufacturer was required to delete the claim.

The manufacturers of several breakfast cereals were challenged on the ground that the labels claimed the foods to be "vitamin enriched". The vitamins present did not provide one half of the daily requirement which, it is considered, is the minimum to support claim to enrichment. The labels were amended to "vitamin fortified" which, because vitamins were added, was true.

A sample of ice lollies for which it was claimed that glucose was present, was found on analysis not to be correct. The lollies originally it was found had been made with added glucose, but glucose had been dropped from the recipe. The label was not amended to conform to the new recipe, and was therefore incorrect. Reference to glucose was deleted from the new labels.

A sample of butter mintoes was labelled "made with butter". This was not true; other fats were present as well; the label was amended after representations to the manufacturer to "contains butter".

A sample of sodium fluoride tablets was found on analysis to be deficient of the stated amount of the chemical. Because, in spite of the deficiency in the chemical, it was considered that the efficacy of the tablets was not impaired, the manufacturer

was not prosecuted but was sent a letter of caution.

Two samples of instant coffee were found to contain sulphur dioxide, a preservative not at the time permitted in instant coffee. The manufacturers and importers concerned were sent letters of caution. Similar action was taken in respect of a sample of dried apricots which were found to contain sulphur dioxide. The quantity of preservative would have been satisfactory if its presence had been declared, and the manufacturers were required to amend the label.

A firm of confectionery importers was cautioned for selling sweets containing colouring matter not permitted. The firm had withdrawn from retailers sweets imported earlier, and had thought the stock from which the sample was procured was satisfactory. Only permitted colours are now used.

During the year a manufacturer put on to the market with a large scale newspaper advertising campaign a new product which consisted of 99% pure sugar with 1% of saccharin. It was claimed for this product that it was "Slimmers Sugar". The manufacturer was challenged on the ground that the product (because it contained saccharin) was not sugar. Exception was taken to advertising matter for the same reasons. Correction of advertising matter and the labels was secured, the manufacturer devising a new description for his product.

An advertisement for vitamin capsules made extravagant claims. On being challenged, the advertisement and literature were modified so as to delete the objectionable wording used.

RODENT CONTROL, 1962

In the year under review 115 notifications of rats and/or mice were received and investigated compared with 194 during 1961. The number of primary surveys carried out as a routine measure or associated with notifications was 266 compared with 389 in 1961 and the number of treatments was less than last year (93 compared with 175 last year).

Although these figures show a considerable reduction on those for last year there would appear to be no particular reason for this, and no other evidence of any significant trend in rodent infestation. Looking back over the past few years it can be seen that figures do tend to fluctuate considerably.

As in previous years the methods of eradication employed were in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The types of infestation encountered followed the usual pattern - gardens, yards and outbuildings attached to dwelling houses predominating.

Below is a summary of the work carried out by the department during 1962:-

Number of primary surveys carried out

by (a) notification	115	
(b) otherwise	151	266

Total number of visits made in connection with Rodent Control

(a) by Public Health Inspector	67	
(b) by Rodent Operator	634	701

Number of separate treatments carried out

	<u>Rats</u>	<u>Mice</u>	<u>Total</u>
(a) by Local Authority	76	8	84
(b) by Occupiers	9	-	9
	<u>85</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>93</u>

Number of cases where no infestation was found .. 173

The details that follow show the types of infestation dealt with:-

	<u>Rats</u>	<u>Mice</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dwelling Houses	2	5	7
Gardens and Yards (including outbuildings)	64	-	64
Sewers and drains	-	-	-
Agricultural Property	1	-	1
Schools (including Meals Centres)	4	-	4
Shop Premises	4	1	5
Building Sites	4	-	4
Other Premises	6	2	8
	<u>85</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>93</u>

Details of action taken under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949:-

Number of informal notices served in respect of

(a) treatments	17	} 27
(b) structural work (proofing)	10	

Number of statutory notices served -

Legal proceedings instituted -

Premises rat-proofed 12

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

During the year no request was made as a result of a specific disease for the disinfection of premises and/or articles.

The work carried out by the department in connection with the eradication of insect pests, other than wasps, was confined almost entirely to advisory measures. At one private house, however, fly infestation was severe and treatment was carried out successfully.

The number of wasps' nests reported as infesting premises and land was considerably lower than that reported during the past three years. In all 32 premises were treated by the department and advice was offered in many other cases.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

The Urban District has no industrial smoke problem, and only infrequently is it found necessary to take action in regard to a smoke nuisance. The area is not within a "black area".

Clean Air Act, 1956

(a) Smoke Control Areas

During 1962 the Council gave further consideration to the question of atmospheric pollution in general, and that from domestic premises in particular, and agreed in principle to the establishment of smoke control areas.

A preliminary survey of proposed Smoke Control Area No.1. comprising 416 buildings in 34.75 acres of land was completed before the end of the year, and the Council's proposals were sent to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for approval.

(b) Building Byelaw re heating and cooking appliances

A new building byelaw made under Section 24 of the Clean Air Act was adopted by the Council in 1957. This Byelaw is designed to ensure that domestic appliances installed in new buildings are capable of burning smokeless fuels or are otherwise capable of smokeless operation.

(c) New Furnaces (Section 3)

All applications under Section 3 (2) for the prior approval of new furnaces are dealt with jointly by the Engineer and Surveyor and myself, but during the year no applications were received.

No notifications under Section 3 (3) regarding the installation of new furnaces were received.

(d) Height of Chimneys (Section 10)

Plans of new buildings (other than dwellings, shops and offices) which indicate the proposed erection of a chimney, are examined jointly by the Engineer and Surveyor and myself. During the year no such plans were received.

(e) National Survey of Air Pollution

In 1961 the Council agreed to accede to the request of the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research to co-operate in a national survey of atmospheric pollution, and for this purpose set up 2 air pollution measurement stations. These were established at Wyllyotts Manor and, in collaboration with the Education Office, at Mount Grace School.

At each of these sites apparatus is installed to measure the concentration of smoke and sulphur-dioxide in the atmosphere. Readings are taken daily and are sent for analysis to the Warren Spring Laboratory at Stevenage at the end of every 4 or 5-week period. Readings taken throughout the country are subsequently tabulated etc., and published monthly by the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research.

DRAINAGE

During the year 21 choked drainage systems involving 79 premises were dealt with by the department, and at 5 premises the drainage systems were repaired, reconstructed or enlarged.

MISCELLANEOUS

Caravans

At the commencement of the year there were five licensed caravan sites in the district on which a total of six caravans were authorised. With the exception of one site with permanent planning permission, all held short term planning consents varying from six months to five years.

During the year one new application was received, planning consent for three years was granted, and a licence with conditions attached was issued.

In the case of one existing site planning consent expired on the 30th November, 1962, but at the end of the year renewal

for a further period was under consideration.

In co-operation with the Middlesex County Council and other Middlesex authorities the Council participated in two conferences and a County survey to consider the problem of gypsy and other itinerant caravan dwellers within the County of Middlesex.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

One factory in which the manufacture of soft furnishings is carried on is registered under the above Act.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Three applications for licences to keep pet shops were received during the year, and at each shop conditions were found to be satisfactory and licences were issued.

Street Trading

Although several enquiries were made during the year, no formal applications under the Middlesex County Council Act, 1944, were received.

General

The administration of various other Acts of Parliament is carried out by the Public Health Department and these include:-

Shops Act, 1950.

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952.

Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

Petroleum Acts and Regulations.

Inspection duties under the Shops Act are usually combined with those under other headings carried out at shop premises, but many enquiries are dealt with, usually in connection with hours of closing, Sunday trading, etc..

After considering a request from certain shopkeepers in Eastfield Parade, Forbes Avenue, the Council, on the 25th April, 1962, made the Potters Bar (Eastfield Parade Shops) Order, 1962, fixing Wednesday instead of Thursday as the early closing day for those shops carrying on the trades of (a) groceries & provisions, and (b) stationery & toys.

The Council's various functions under the Acts and Regulations dealing with the storage of petroleum spirit and other

substances subject to licence, are administered by the Public Health & Housing Department and the Senior and Deputy Senior Public Health Inspectors are the authorised officers under the Acts.

During 1962, 5 new licences were approved. Three of these were for the storage of small quantities of petroleum mixtures and two for petroleum spirit in underground tanks. In one case the licence was not issued as the work of installation was not completed at the end of the year. In addition an existing licence was amended to allow for additional storage (from 5,000 to 7,000 gallons).

All new storage tanks are tested at the time of installation (by air pressure) and existing tanks are tested periodically in accordance with the terms of the licence (usually by ullage test). In 1962, 22 existing tanks at 6 premises were tested prior to the renewal of licences.

At the end of the year 29 licences were in force and these permitted a total storage capacity of 108,550 gallons.

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

Visits and Inspections made during the Year

Visits and inspections under the Public Health Acts	..	..	700
Visits and inspections under the Housing Acts	..	..	732
Visits and inspections under the Food and Drugs Act	..	..	405
Visits and inspections under the Factories Act	..	..	105
Visits and inspections under the Petroleum Acts and Regulations	..	..	90
Shops Act visits and inspections	..	..	38
Visits and inspections re Infectious Diseases	..	..	23
Visits and inspections under the Rent Act	..	..	13
Visits and inspections re Rodent Control			
(by Public Health Inspector)	..	..	67
(by Rodent Operator)	..	..	634
Administrative visits	..	..	178
Rehousing visits, etc.,	..	..	12
Visits under Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960	..	..	23
Visits under Pet Animals Act	..	..	1
Visits under Rag Flock Act	..	..	1
Visits under Clean Air Act	..	..	62
Visits under M.C.C. Act	..	..	5
Miscellaneous visits	..	..	<u>107</u>
Total visits and inspections	..		<u>3196</u>

Details of Formal and Informal Action

Number of premises etc., in respect of which verbal notices were given	39
Number of premises etc., where improvements were effected following verbal notices	39
Number of premises etc., in respect of which written Informal Notices were served	14
Number of premises etc., where improvements were effected following service of written Informal Notices	12

Statutory Notices served:-

Housing Act, 1957

Requisition for Information (Section 170)	1
Time and Place for considering unfit house (Section 16)	3
Notice to quit house subject to Demolition Order (Section 22)	4
Closing Orders (Section 17)	1
Demolition Orders (Section 17)	3
Execution of Works (Section 9)	4

Rent Act, 1957

Certificate as to remedying of defects (Form P)	6	22
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Legal Proceedings

No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

